# PUDUKKOTTAI STATE
# NATIONAL WAR FRONT BUREAU

BULLETIN] SEPTEMBER 11, 1943 [No. 163


**Italy surrenders unconditionally.**

**Armistice was signed on September 3, 1943.**

LECTURE CLXIII.

# LET US HOPE AND PRAY.

## VICTORY IS OURS.

Speech delivered by


JANAB KHAN BAHADUR P. KHALIFULLAH SAHIB,

*Assistant Administrator, Pudukkottai,*


*On September 5, 1943.*

GENTLEMEN,

We are met here to-day to render thanks to the Almighty for the successes which have attended Allied arms during the four years of this most terrible war, and to pray to Him for its speedy and happy termination.

I shall not on this occasion go over the events of the past, which are all so well known to you, but take this opportunity to remind you of what Sir Alexander Tottenham, our Administrator, has been telling incessantly that in war, episodes do not matter so much as the larger issues. Those who heard him, even those who doubted the wisdom of his words, will now admit that he was right.

This reminds me again of what Captain Harvey once told us in this very hall that Britain lost all battles but the last. This is history's verdict and history is repeating itself now. The secret of Britain's success lies in her determination and valour—the characteristics that go to make John Bull—and in this war, Britain has not lost all battles but is winning all the battles now.

Let me illustrate. 1940 was a critical time when Britain herself was attacked from the air, and Hitler had declared that he would announce his conquest from London on September 15. Rumours of a sea-borne invasion were rife. Even Churchill had said that, if Britain were lost, the war would still be carried on from Canada or Australia. Those were dark days, in fact. But British heroism and determination saved not only Britain but the world. Hitler was hurled back.

Then Hitler tempted fortune by attacking Russia, his erst-while friend for 2 years and this proved his undoing; he had challenged Nemesis and retribution followed. Massed for vengeance, the Red Army sealed his fate at Stalingrad.

Meanwhile, Britain gathered her strength, and America joined, and the tables were turned in North Africa.

The first victim of the Allied onslaught was Mussolini, who, hounded out of empire and home, has now been dismissied into obscurity. Perhaps the bars of the prison house have closed upon him. He has gone the way of transgressors.

Hitler remains. Time was when he gloried sadistically in the thought of laying London in ruins. His open declarations of 1940 prove it, and time has now brought its revenge; the debt of London has been repaid in the ghastly attacks now proceeding over Hitler's own capital city. Berlin is being reduced to ashes, and as a city it is fast disappearing from the map of Europe.

Tojo also remains, but Quebec has promised him early attention.

So all has gone well. Italy itself has been invaded, at the southern end of Hitler's fortress. There is every hope of an early Victory. Let us all join together and pray for its realisation.

---

# WEEKLY WAR SUMMARY.

## 4—9—43 to 10—9—43.

## LEADING EVENTS.

**1—9—43 (WEDNESDAY).** **Mr. Churchill arrives in** *WASHINGTON* **for talks in continuation of the** *QUEBEC* **conference. Russians occupy** *DOROGOBUZH* **and** *KOMARICHI.* **American aircraft and Navy attack** *MARCUS* **Islands (Central Pacific).**

**2—9—43 (THURSDAY).** **Russians occupy** *SUMY* **and** *LISCHIANSK.*

**3—9—43 (FRIDAY).** **4th Anniversary of the War. British 8th army crosses the Straits of Messina and invades the Italian Mainland.** *REGGIO* **and** *SAN GIOVANNI* **fall. The Battle of** *BERLIN*—**3rd heavy raid in 10 days.**

**4—9—43 (SATURDAY).** **U. S. Bombers raid** *NICOBAR* **Islands and** *RANGOON* **docks. Australian troops land in force on the coast of** *HUON* **Gulf N. E. of** *LAE*, **on the north coast of** *NEW GUINEA* **and cut off the Jap forces in the** *LAE* **area from further reinforcements.**

**5—9—43 (SUNDAY).** **Prayer Day. British 8th Army captures *BAGNARA* and *MELITO* in *ITALY*. R. A. F. drops 1,500 tons of bombs on the twin cities of *MANNHEIM* and *LUDWIGSHAVEN* in Western *GERMANY*.**

**6—9—43 (MONDAY).** **British 8th army takes *SAN STEFANI* in the Toe of *ITALY* and 3,000 Italian prisoners. Russians occupy *KONOTOP*, *KRAMATORSKAYA* and *SLAVYANSK*. *MUNICH* in Southern *GERMANY* is heavily raided by R. A. F.**

**7—9—43 (TUESDAY).** **British 8th army occupies *PALMI* and *DELIANUOVA* in *ITALY*. Russians occupy *CHERNIGOV* region and break into *STALINO*.**

**8—9—43 (WEDNESDAY).** **Russians occupy *STALINO*. *ITALY* surrenders to the Allies unconditionally.**

**Italy has surrendered unconditionally.**

**Italy.**—On September 1 coastal batteries opened fire on the toe of ITALY, and the Royal Navy units, including *H. M. S. Rodney* and *H. M. S. Nelson* bombarded the REGGIO area in the 'toe'.

The landing on ITALY began an hour before dawn on September 3, when British and Canadian troops of the 8th Army crossed the Straits of Messina and set foot in the REGGIO area. There were two more landings subsequently.

The Italian navy abandoned the Gulf of Taranto; Italian forces surrendered even without token resistance.

The progress of the Invasion Forces was as fast as the hilly terrain and the German demolitions of the communications allowed.

The following places were occupied:—REGGIO, SAN GIOVANNI, BAGNARA, MELITO SAN STEFANI, SCILLA, GALLICO, PALLARO, CAPE DELLARNI, PALMI and DELIANUOVA.

The Brenner Pass between ITALY and GERMANY was bombed on September 3.

By September 6 the whole of the South CALABRIA had been occupied.

Badoglio's Government tendered unconditional surrender on September 8.

**Russia.**—The battle is raging along a length of 600 miles from SMOLENSK to the Sea of Azov. The enemy is trying to pull back, in vain, towards the Dnieper—Desna line. In places the withdrawal has become a rout. The event of the week is the fall of STALINO. The Russians now hold two-thirds of the Donbas, and the UKRAINE coal district will soon be in their hands. The capture of KONOTOP has separated the German central and southern armies. In the Donetz basin the fighting has developed into a melée.

The enemy losses from July 5 to September 5, were 1,500,000 in killed or wounded, 1,041 tanks, 2,018 guns, 5,382 machine-guns and 7,853 lorries.

Among the places captured by the Russians in the week are:—DOROGOBUZH, (SMOLENSK sector); KOMARICHI, KHUTOR-MIKHAYLOVSKY (BRYANSK sector); KASYNY-LUCH, LISICHANSK, PROLETORSK, GORLOOKA, NIKITOVKA, TROITSKOYE, ARTEMOVSK (Donetz basin); SUMY (VORONEJ Front); DEBELTSEVO; MAKEVKA, KRAMATONSKAYA and SLAVYANSK (Donbas sector); MEREFA, ZENKOV (KHARKOV area); KOROP (CHERINGOV region); COROP, ARTEMOUSK (N. UKRAINE); and BATURIX (BACHNACH area).

**Air-War over Germany and Occupied Europe.**—There were 3 heavy raids during the week, of which two were on BERLIN on August 31 and September 3, and the 3rd was on MANNHEIM and LUDWIGSHAVEN on September 5. The first raid on BERLIN lasted 45 minutes, when 450 fires were started and the Berliners attacked the Gestapo. In the second raid 1,000 tons were dropped, and the target area burnt like an inferno.

The other raids of the week were over N. FRANCE, HOLLAND and BELGIUM. Some of the targets were the airfields at MARDYCK, a power-station at MAZINGARTE, marshalling yards at SERGBEUX, lock-gates in the water-way links in HOLLAND, the Reynault factory near PARIS, airfields at LILLE and BEAUMONT-LE-ROGER; and marshalling yards at ROUEN, AMIENS, and ABBEVILLE.

**The Pacific.**—On September 4 Australian troops landed on the coast of HUON Gulf N. E. of LAE in NEW GUINEA, and cut off the Japanese forces in the LAE area from FINSCHHAFEN and other bases on the N. coast. American paratroops since landed in the Markham valley in the rear have linked up with an Australian unit. LAE, with 20,000 Japanese has been encircled.

Three Japanese transports in a convoy were sunk near WEWAK in N-GUINEA. A destroyer and a 4th transport were set on fire and 12 fighters were shot down.

**China.**—Widespread attacks on Japanese bases are reported. The Chinese have recaptured WUKANG in CHEKIANG Province. American aircraft raided SHIPPWEIYHO LAICHIKOK and LAOKAY (Fr. INDO-CHINA).

**Burma.**—The air-raids in BURMA during the week are given in the next section.

# ALLIED AIR RAIDS.

**30—8—43 (Monday).**

**EUROPE** (German occupied).

**EVENING**:—

**The airfield** at AMIENS (7 enemy planes destroyed: 3 Allied planes missing).

**NIGHT**:—(28 Allied planes missing; 9 enemy planes shot down.)

**The industrial area** of MUNCHEN-GLADBACH-RHEVDT (Germany).

**ITALY and the MEDITERRANEAN.**

**The airfield** at VITERBO (Italy.)

**Railway yards** at AVERSA, CIVITA VECCHIA (Italy) and in Southern ITALY and SARDINIA.

**RUSSIA.**

(37 Axis aircraft shot down).

**Air combats and grounded aircraft** all along the Russian Front.

**FAR EAST.**

**Barges** off LAE (New Guinea).

**Barges between** WEWAK and MADANG (New Guinea).

**Ammunition dumps** at HANSA BAY (N. Guinea).

**DILLI** (P. Timor).

**BURMA.**

**The jetty area** at BUTHIDAUNG.

**River craft** along the IRRAWADDY.

**A large country craft** in COMBERMERE BAY.

**31—8—43 (Tuesday).**

**EUROPE** (German occupied).

**DAY**:—

**The German airfield** at VENDEVILLE and LILLE.

**Chemical works and power stations** at MAZINGARBE (France).

**Airfields** in the Saint POL Area of FRANCE (3 enemy planes shot down and 2 Allied planes missing).

**NIGHT**:—

**BERLIN** (Capital of Germany).

**Airfields** in FRANCE and LOW COUNTRIES (47 planes missing).

**ITALY and the MEDITERRANEAN.**

(16 enemy planes shot down and 2 Allied planes missing).

**Railway yards** at PISA, COSENZA and CATANZARO (Italy).

**Railway targets** at CAPRI, CETRARO, SHERO and PESCARA (Italy).

**Marshalling yards** at PESCARA.

**RUSSIA**

(90 Axis planes shot down).

**Air combats and grounded aircraft** all along the RUSSIAN Front.

**FAR EAST.**

**Enemy air base** at WEWAK (New Guinea), (37 Jap planes destroyed; 12 others probably destroyed).

**Enemy base** at MADANG (New Guinea).

**1—9—43 (Wednesday).**

**EUROPE** (German occupied).

**Day**:—

**Laying mines** in enemy waters.

**ITALY and the MEDITERRANEAN.**

**Communications** in South ITALY.

**Railway yards** at AVERSA.

**The airfield** at ROTTAGLIE (Italy).

**A factory** at IGLESIAS (Sardinia).

**Military camps** in Southern ITALY.

**RUSSIA.**

(45 Axis planes shot down).

**Air combats and grounded aircraft** all along the Russian Front.

FAR EAST.

**Enemy positions** around SALAMAUA.
**The airfeld** at KAHILI (Buin Faisi) (36 Jap planes shot down), MARCUS Islands, (Central Pacific).

BURMA.

**Sampans** along the IRRAWADDY near MAGWE.
**Railway yards** at MANDALAY.
**Buildings** at TARO and LAKCHANG.

**2—9—43. (Thursday).**

**EUROPE** (German occupied).
(4 enemy planes shot down).
(4 Allied planes missing).

**DAY:—**

**Enemy airfields** at MARDYCK and DENAIN (France).
**Targets** in PAS DE-CALAIS.
**Power stations** at MAZINGARBE.
**Marshalling yards** at SERQUEX.
**Lock gates** at the outer end of one of HOLLAND'S waterways.

**NIGHT:—**

**Laying mines** in enemy waters.
**Airfields** in FRANCE and the LOW COUNTRIES (1 Allied plane missing)

ITALY and the MEDITERRANEAN

**Railway communications and enemy positions** in South ITALY.
**Airfields** in South ITALY.

RUSSIA.

(51 enemy planes shot down).
**Air combats and grounded aircraft** all along the RUSSIAN Front.
**Railway junctions** of KONOTOP, VOROZABA, DEBALTSEVO and ENAKIEYO.

FAR EAST.

**Jap air base** at KINGMEN and OWCHIKOW (China).
**Trains** along the CANTON-ANKOW railway.
**Barges** off the NEW GUINEA coast.

BURMA.

**Lorries** on the road from TAUNGUP to PROME.
**Sampans** on the IRRAWADDY and CHINDWIN.
**Locomotives and trains** at TOUNGOO.
**Buildings** at PALETWA.
**Barracks** at PYAWBWE.
**Warehouses and workshops** at CHAUK.
**Docks** at TOUNGOO.

**3—9—43 (Friday).**

**EUROPE** (German occupied).

**DAY:—**

**Aircraft factory** on the outskirts of PARIS.
**An aircraft assembly plant** at MEULANLES MUREAUX (France).
**Air-fields** in Northern France. (29 enemy planes shot down: (10 Allied planes missing).

**NIGHT:—**

(22 Allied planes missing): **BERLIN.**
**Objectives** in the RHINELAND.
**Other targets** in Northern FRANCE.

ITALY and the MEDITERRANEAN.

**The airfields** at COMIGLIATELLO and CROTONE.
**Road and rail centres** of COSENZA, CATANZARO and PONTI DI SALETTI.
**Marshalling yards** at SULMONA.
**Railway yards** at CANCELLO, BOLZANO, TRENTO and BOLOGNA.
**Railroad communications** in South ITALY.
**Wireless stations** in South SARDINIA (27 Axis planes destroyed).

RUSSIA.

(31 Axis planes shot down).
**Air combats and grounded aircraft** all along the RUSSIAN Front.

FAR EAST.

**Jap convoy** near WEWAK (New Guinea). (transports sunk), (12 Jap planes shot down).

BURMA.

**Dock installations** at CAR NICOBAR Islands.
**A boat** on the IRRAWADDY.
**Oil storage tanks** at CHAUK.
**Jap H Q.** at SUMPRABUM.
**Road bridges** at MYITKYINA.

**4—9—43 (Saturday).**

**EUROPE** (German occupied).

**DAY:—**

**Marshalling yards** at ROUEN, AMIENS and ABBEVILLE (France).
**Shipping** in BOULOGNE harbour.
**Marshalling yards** at LILLE, ST. PAUL and HAZEBROUCK (France).
**Sweeps** over BELGIUM (15 enemy planes shot down; 3 Allied planes missing).

**NIGHT:—**

**Objectives** in the RUHR and the RHINELAND (Germany).
**E-boats** in the ENGLISH CHANNEL (3 E-boats destroyed)

ITALY and the MEDITERRANEAN.

**Railways and roads** in the NAPLES area.
**Roads and communications** in Southern ITALY.
**Wireless installations and landing grounds** in SARDINIA.
**Railway yards** at BATTIPAGLIA (Italy).

RUSSIA.

(70 enemy planes shot down).
**Air combats and grounded aircraft** all along the RUSSIAN Front.

FAR EAST.

**The Japanese H. Q.** at LAE (New Guinea).
**Jap positions** north-west of LAE.
**Jap barges** off the NEW BRITAIN coast.
**Jap garrison** at VILA (Kolombangara).

BURMA.

**Railway yards** at MAYMYO.
**Enemy shipping and port installations** at RANGOON.
**Letpadan railway yards** 75 miles north-west of RANGOON.
**Buildings** at HSIPAW.
**Locomotives** at NAMYAU railway yards.

**5—9—43. (Sunday).**

**EUROPE** (German occupied).

**DAY:—**

**Marshalling yards** at GHENT (Belguim).
**Aiefield** at WOENSDRECHT (Holland).
**Airfields** at MARDYCK (France).
**Shipping** near the DUTCH Islands (6 enemy planes shot down, 2 Allied planes missing).

**NIGHT:—**

**Chemical and armament centres** of MANNHEIM and LUDWIGSHAVEN (Germany).
**Objectives** in the RHINELAND.
**Airfields** in FRANCE and BELGIUM. (35 Allied planes missing, 9 enemy planes destroyed).

ITALY and the MEDITERRANEAN.

**Viterlo area** north of NAPLES (Italy).
**Airfield** at GRAZZANISE (Italy).
**A railway bridge** near MINTURNO.
**Railway yards** at NAPLES.
**Communications and other targets** in Southern ITALY.

RUSSIA

**Air combats and grounded aircraft** all along the Russian Front.

FAR EAST.

**CANTON** (China).
**Jap positions** in and around LAE and SALAMAUA (New Guinea).

BURMA.

**Air combat** over AKYAB (1 aircraft shot down).
**Supply sampans** along the IRRAWADDY and the MAYU Rivers.
**Motor boats** on the KALADAN.
**Buildings** at KYAUKPAW.
**Supply dumps** at TAUNGUP (one Allied plane missing).

## ENEMY AIR RAIDS.

**31—8—43 (Tuesday).**

**BRITAIN.**

No enemy air activity.

**RUSSIA.**

**Air combats** over the DONBAS region.

**1—9—43 (Wednesday).**

**BRITAIN.**

No enemy air activity.

**RUSSIA.**

**Air combats** over the SMOLENSK area.

**2—9—43 (Thursday).**

**BRITAIN.**

No enemy air activity.

**RUSSIA.**

**Air combats** in the DONBAS area

**FAR EAST.**

No information.

**3—9—43 (Friday).**

**BRITAIN.**

No enemy air activity.

**RUSSIA and FAR EAST.**

No information of any enemy air activity.

**4—9—43 (Saturday).**

**BRITAIN.**

No information.

**RUSSIA.**

**Air combats** over the DONBAS area.

**FAR EAST.**

**Air combats** over the air-field at WEWAK (New Guinea).

**5—9—43 (Sunday).**

**BRITAIN.**

No enemy air activity.

**RUSSIA and FAR EAST.**

No information.

**6—9—43 (Monday).**

**BRITAIN.**

No enemy air activity.

**RUSSIA and FAR EAST.**

No information.

# SIDE LIGHTS.

## [*Stop Press*—Italy has surrendered unconditionally].

**THE INVASION OF ITALY.** British and Canadian troops of the 8th Army landed in the REGGIO area in the 'toe' of ITALY an hour before dawn on September 3, the day of the 4th Anniversary of the declaration of war. The landing was effected under cover of artillery, supported by air and naval forces. Previous to the landing the beaches had been softened by incessant bombardment across the Straits of Messina, in which the Royal Navy, especially *Nelson* and *Rodney* took part. A commando raid also preceded the landing.

As we write, the whole of the coast-line in the toe has been occupied, the bridgehead widened, by which supplies and reinforcements are pouring in and the 8th Army is advancing as rapidly as the hilly terrain and the German demolitions permit. 2,000 Italian prisoners have been taken already.

The terrific pounding of Italian communications for weeks has crippled the Italian railway system. On top of it comes the news of the raiding of the Brenner Pass, the vital line of supplies between ITALY and GERMANY.

v v v v v v v v

**THE MIRACLE ARMY.** It is in the fitness of things that the 8th Army should have been chosen for the honour of being the first to land in EUROPE. The 8th Army, called the Miracle Army for its marvellous performances from EL ALAMEIN, through EL AGHEILA, MARETH and TUNIS to CATANIA, has been seasoned in the school of experience, and now leads in the assault on Hitler's fortress.

v v v v v v v v

**ITALIAN COLLAPSE.** One peculiar feature of the landing was the absence of enemy resistance—even a token resistance. Not a single shot was fired during the landing, says an eye-witness :—

" We have just landed on the beaches of the Italian mainland, and not an Axis aircraft, not an Axis shell and not an Axis vessel was fired or seen.

"A little girl and her father were the only occupants of our beach. He had been a seaman and spoke a smattering of English. He told me laughingly: 'You here; but no army here any more. Mussolini gone; German gone. We very hungry—no bread for 5 days'."

When the forces landed, the inhabitants of REGGIO came down the beaches to welcome and cheer. Forts provisioned to stand a long siege had been abandoned. Whole armies surrendered. The Italian fleet has left the Gulf of Taranto.

The whole of Southern ITALY is being evacuated, and curiously enough Badoglio is said to have created—a 'Ministry for enemy-occupied territories'.

v v v v v v v v

**THE DAWN OF REASON.** The internal situation seems to be one of despair. On Sep. 4 ROME Radio said, referring to 'unconditional surrender', 'If we were given half a chance we could really do things in a serious way. Anything that could possibly sound just and practicable to us, we should accept. At this hour, when the enemy is attacking the extreme point of the Italian Peninsula, ITALY is convinced that, should some possibility offer itself, the Italian Government will know how to make the best of it in the interest of the entire country.

'If we were offered conditions of life which were morally and materially bearable, we could become a positive factor in European reconstruction. The conditions that face us are still the same—unconditional surrender, an intensified bombing of our cities and an invasion of our own mainland.

'We are prepared to face the stark reality. We, therefore, ask you, BRITAIN and AMERICA, do you intend to respect the independence and unity of our unfortunate country? If you do, why do you not say so? Do the war and peace aims of the Anglo-Saxons guarantee ITALY'S frontiers, or do they mean a further amputation?'

v v v v v v v v

**UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER,** however, is still the Allied formula, because in the words of Sir William Jowitt, Minister-in-charge of Post-War plans what the Allies want is not a change of shirt but a change of heart.

v v v v v v v v

**THE TIGHT ROPE DANCE.** But Badoglio's present attempt is that of the tight, rope dancer. With an eye fixed on the course of future developments, he still continues the late Italian Government's foreign policy in relation to GERMANY. A German mission arriving in ROME on August 6 decided, in consultation with him that German troops were to withdraw from Central and Southern ITALY only if it was not abandoned as an area for Allied operations. Ribbentrop, also arriving about the same time, said that in any circumstance GERMANY would fight in N. ITALY, and that if Badoglio resisted a Quisling Government would be substituted. Badoglio is playing a difficult game. On the one hand he pretends to be pleading for an armistice, if only the Allies would not insist on unconditional surrender. On the other hand he advances as a reason for delaying the presence of some 300,000 Germans in ITALY, and the absence of hundreds of thousands of his countrymen as labourers detained in GERMANY.

v v v v v v v v

**A RUSE.** Badoglio's declaration of ROME as an open city would seem to belong to the category of ruses intended to complicate the situation. No city can be really declared open unless all its war depóts and factories are

closed, and till all its military traffic has ceased to the satisfaction of the invader to secure which he should set up a commission in the heart of the enemy's country. The matter is full of difficulties. Meanwhile, Badoglio hopes by this declaration to delay Allied action, to make the Allies hesitate, and to tell his own people of the efforts he is making to mitigate the ravages of war. The game may be deep: but not many will be deceived, not the Allies.

So far as the present shifting and complicated situation of ITALY can be judged, the Germans seem determined on clinging to ITALY at ITALY's expense, while Badoglio will not open Central and Southern ITALY as a base of operation to the Allies. His grip over the administration being strong enough, there is no likelihood of any popular opposition. though the desire for peace is nation-wide. If he attempted a coup de grace and joined the Allies the Germans may attempt to overthrow his Government, and compel the King to accept a puppet Government of the Fascist complexion. That is why the Allies require not only a change of shirt but also a change of heart.

v v v v v v v v

**WHAT NEXT?** The invasion of ITALY, the first breach of the European fortress, though now an accomplished fact is not an end in itself. Like the conquest of N. AFRICA and of SICILY it is still only a means to an end. Its immediate objective which is to knock ITALY out of the war, will no doubt soon be achieved; with all the political repercussions throughtout EUROPE which will follow the occupation of ROME. The occupation of S. ITALY will also open up the Adriatic Sea and the Ionian Sea, which are the gateways to the BALKANS, where the friends of the Allies are waiting to co-operate But the Allied descent upon ITALY has also a larger purpose. Like a boxer, as Churchill said, the Allies must use both their hands. One hand is now punching ITALY—where will the other hand strike?

[*Note*—These paragraphs were written before the arrival of the news of Italy's unconditional surrender—Ed.]

v v v v v v v v

**BOXING.** ROME Radio, of Sep. 7 has said that 'more invasions are on the way, and they will come soon. The British and the Americans are using only a fraction of their forces in CALABRIA. They still have great concentrations of men and material massed in SICILY and N. AFRICA.'

There are good reasons why a heavy blow should be struck just now using both the fists. The burden on the Russian shoulders is heavy, says the *Times*—'German troops are not being risked in large numbers.' 'The Allied armies must undertake other and greater operations for their defeat', says the *Daily Telegraph*. 'The disintegration of GERMANY started by the air-raids must be intensified by other military pressure', says the *Yorkshire Post*. 'There is no further time to lose', says Smuts, and gives the reason, 'Deep revolt is brewing inside GERMANY, which must, in the end, be more catastrophic for Hitler and Nazidom than even the horror of the night by air.'

v v v v v v v v

**ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT,** big new victories are reported every day. Along a length of 600 miles, extending from SMOLENSK to the Sea of Azov, the German line is cracking and is being pulled back towards the Dnieper. The retreat in the SMOLENSK area is following the line of Napoleon's in 1812--In certain sectors the retreat has degenerated into a rout.

**AXIS PROPAGANDA.** But Goebbels is equal to the occasion. Like the dexterous liar he is, he has changed his phraseology. It is no longer 'victorious German advances' but 'masterly strategic withdrawals'. OREL, KHARKOV, TAGANROG and STALINO are no longer cities but 'heaps of rubble'. The German High Command is said to be still 'retaining the initiative in this defensive fighting'. Another German report goes one better by representing the present fight round KHARKOV as a 'Soviet withdrawal', and as 'Stalin's hunger offensive', in which thousands of Russians 'perish without result'. Lord Haw-Haw, that unerring exponent of Nazi truths, adds that the withdrawal has shortened the German line, while actually the numerous Russian salients now established have really made it longer. For a parallel, we may refer to the Nazi statement that the Battle of SICILY was an Axis Victory. At this rate we shall soon have the plessure of hearing about other Axis Victories in ITALY and elsewhere.

V V V V V V V V

**INSIDE GERMANY.** No other proof is required of the worsening situation inside GERMANY than the appointment of Himmler as Minister of the Interior. It reveals an internal situation of unrest, at present no doubt underground, but likely to become militant before long. We are not referring to it however at present. We have in mind rather 'another and better GERMANY,' as Genl. Smuts has put it. 'From knowledge in my possession', says Mr. Duff Cooper, all these 'good' Germans have made up their minds that this war is lost. They say to themselves :—

'Well, after all we have done better this time than we did before. We have walked over FRANCE and HOLLAND, we very nearly defeated BRITAIN. The U. S. was unwilling to come in, last time : they were more unwilling this time and they will be still more unwilling next time. We shall not have a stupid little Corporal next time to run the show. That is our mistake. We shall not allow any one to make this mistake—the biggest mistake in history—of taking on Russia before he defeated Britain. Let us now surrender before it is too late, and our cities knocked to pieces and let us prepare for the next war—Our opponents are already beginning to talk about good wise Germans. That is the best card in our hands ?'

This is the first step. The next will be unconditional surrender. TOKYO seems to scent it. TOKYO Radio of September 8 confesses, 'The development of the war hereafter warrants absolutely no optimism'.

V V V V V V V V

**THE AIR-WAR** over GERMANY in August has been further intensified. Between August 12 and 31 BERLIN alone had 7 light and 2 heavy raids, undergoing an ordeal not unlike HAMBURG's between July 24 and August 2. The essence of the technique was concentrated attack without continuous raiding—while the concentration helped the destruction, its intermittent nature led to uncertainty which broke the nerves. For three weeks thus the Berliners were on tenter-hooks—with Mosquitos visiting them on August 12th, 14th, 15, 17 and 18; Lancasters, Sterlings and Halifaxes on August 23; Mosquitos again on August 24 and

25; then another smashing blow on August 31 and yet another on September 3. Concentrated raids were also made on FRANCE, which has made the VICHY Radio squawk and says that it is a prelude to an invasion.

v v v v v v v v

**THE U-BOAT WAR** also is going against GERMANY. Even according to German claims, only 15 ships aggregating 36,000 tons were sunk. This is the lowest monthly claim for the war. It means that if the U-boats 'kills' are, as now usual, at the rate of one a day, Hitler is losing 2 U-boats for every Allied ship sunk.

v v v v v v v v

**DETERIORATION** In South-West Pacific the Japanese position is steadily deteriorating. The mere fact that all organised resistance in NEW GEORGIA has ceased shows this. The Japanese garrison at KOLOMBANGARA has been neutralised. The Central SOLOMONS and the waters around them are dominated by the Allied planes, the latest proof being the recent loss of 282 enemy aircraft in WEWAK, and of 33 warships in Central SOLOMONS in July. LAE and SALAMAUA have been surrounded, which means that RABAUL will soon be attacked. The Dampier Straits between NEW BRITAIN and NEW GUINEA have thereby passed into Allied Control. The occupation of ISABEL ISLAND in the SOLOMONS, and the Allied raid on MARCUS ISLAND in the Central Pacific, are further proofs of Japanese deterioration in the air and at sea.

v v v v v v v v

**JAPANESE LOSSES.** During August, two records were established in the Pacific: one the destruction of 584 Japanese aircraft and the other that of 500 vessels at sea.

v v v v v v v v

**MISCELLANEOUS.** 1. A representative contingent of 33 officers and men of the 4th Indian Division will tour BRITAIN for 6 weeks and visit factories and R. A. F. operational stations. They will be given a reception by the Lord Mayor of LONDON, and probably will have the honour of being received by the King and Queen.

2. U. S. has assigned two Liberty ships to CHINA, to be manned by Chinese seamen and to be operated under the Chinese flag for the duration of the war.

3. East African troops have landed in INDIA and CEYLON to take part in the war against JAPAN.

---

# NAZI GERMANY IS DOOMED.

## F.-M. SMUTS' SURVEY OF THE WAR.

---

During the last 2 years, Russia has kept very busy probably two-thirds of the German Army and one-half of the German Air Force, and has destroyed a large part of both. Although the result, at first, favoured the Germans, the striking Russian recovery,

especially since their great victory at Stalingrad—another decisive turning point in the war—changed the whole situation and their armies are now following up this victory along a vast front towards the Ukraine.

The Russians now have the initiative and hold the offensive, and although the receding German Front has not yet cracked, it will and must crack, as soon as Allied pressure against other parts of Hitler's European Fortress becomes strong enough.

Just as British steadfast heroism saved the world in the first and most dangerous phase of the war, so Russia saved it in the second phase, when America was not yet ready, and the British Army was not strong enough to face the German Army on the continent of Europe.

## TRIBUTE TO RUSSIA.

To the Russian Army and its immortal bravery, both in defence and attack, its unyielding endurance of incredible hardships, and not the least to its magnificent leadership, the world pays ungrudging tribute, and will not cease paying as long as the war's annals are remembered. Something has happened there which will affect the future currents of human history.

With our increasing tempo of bombing most of the centres of Germany will in another 12 months, be in ruins and non-existent. If German internal morale broke in 1918 when Germany was intact, and had escaped all the ravages of war which she had inflicted on her neighbours, how long will she bear devastation worse than that of the Thirty Years' War? The Fortress of Europe will disappear physically before the air onslaught by night and by day. And its effect on civilian morale will be even more devastating than any physical effects. The limits of exhaustion are not so far off. The occupied and satellite countries are being pumped dry for man-power, raw materials and food.

## INTERNAL AGITATION.

Internal agitation is growing fast, and it is all the more dangerous because it is suppressed and driven underground by the iron hand of Himmler. Faith in the Fuehrer, belief in the promises of a 'New Order', are going fast. There is another and better Germany, which must have passed through Hell in witnessing this brutal and lawless inhumanity of her people. The degradation of the people under Hitler and his fellow gangsters must be more than decent human nature can bear or stand for long.

**Deep revolt is brewing inside Germany, which must, in the end, be more catastrophic for Hitler and for Nazidom than even the horror of the air by night.**

Of all the vast forces gathering for the doom of Hitler and Nazidom, not the least will be the Fifth Column inside, representing revolt in Germany itself.

It will probably take us at least another year to win final victory. This will be a year of the greatest effort, and perhaps, of very heavy losses. The Fortress of Europe is our main objective, and its assault will mean the climax to all our fighting. And indeed, there is no further time to lose.

# 1943: A YEAR OF GERMAN REVERSES.

## SHARP DECLINE IN AXIS PRESTIGE.

(*The Times.*)

When on August 21, 1939, Hitler told Sir Nevile Chamberlain and Henderson that "he preferred war now", when he was 50 years old rather than when he would be 55 or 60, his clairvoyant powers did not enable him to foresee the pass to which the path of war which he was thus deliberately choosing would bring him and Germany four years later.

At the age of 50, Hitler stood at the pinnacle of his power and prestige. Without having as yet had to resort to war, he had torn up the Treaty of Versailles, and had annexed Austria and had wiped Czechoslovakia off the map. In the process, he had scored for Germany resounding diplomatic victories over all other great Powers. Even after he had plunged his country and Europe so recklessly into the war, his star continued long in the ascendant.

By the first anniversary of the outbreak of the war, Poland, Denmark, Norway, Holland, Belgium and France had all been defeated or occupied by National Socialist Germany, and most of the world outside Britain considered that Great Britain would very soon go the same way. The Air Battle of Britain, and the heavy aerial bombardment of Britain's cities had only just begun, and although the *Luftwaffe* had already met with some significant checks in Britain's skies, it had not yet been driven from them. Well might Hitler at the end of August 1940 congratulate himself upon his decision to go to war at 50.

By the end of August, 1941, although Britain had not been invaded or defeated, there were still apparently many reasons why Hitler should consider himself infallible. He had attacked the Soviet Union on June 22 and in two months, his armies had penetrated deep into Russia and were threatening both Moscow and Leningrad. In the spring of that year, the whole of the Balkan Peninsula had come under Axis occupation or control, and a German army, Rommel's Afrika Korps, had been landed in Libya and driven General Wavell–whose defeat of Marshal Graziani the previous winter was the first major British success of the war on land—back into Egypt. Total victory was still not secured, but the Germans were already claiming that the Russian armies could hardly be said to exist any longer, and that Britain hard pressed by intensified U-boat attacks was still in a very tight corner. The mood of the Germans was "We have almost finished off Britain".

The picture was very different even by September, 1942, and to-day in September, 1943, Germany has had a year of reverses and disappointments such as she has known only twice in the last century and a half—in 1918 and 1806. After their defeats on the eastern front in the winter of 1941, Germany's armies had one more period of victorious advances last summer when they swept forward to the foothills of the Caucasus and reached Stalingrad. But this was to be the limit of their successes. From Stalingrad, they were sent reeling back in one of the greatest military defeats of history.

The efforts of the Germans to launch a limited offensive on the Kursk salient this July were ineffective. Though they suffered grievous losses, our Russian allies were able to hold this attack and within a month regain the small amount of ground lost, and go over to the offensive themselves. Recently, the first major phase of this offensive was crowned by the recapture of Kharkov—and the German retreat continues. One year ago

the German armies were advancing to the east. To-day the tables are turned. Moreover, the Germans have been driven out of North Africa and Sicily; Italy has been invaded, several of Germany's greatest cities have been battered from the air, and the rest of Germany, including the capital—which has had a foretaste of what its fate is to be—stands in hourly danger of similar treatment. What of the effect of the German reverses upon the morale of the people, and particularly on the position and the prestige of the National Socialist Party?

In these days of disaster it is sinister Himmler who has come to the top. Four years ago, Himmler was already a powerful figure, but there were several other men in Germany, in addition to Hitler himself, who had more prestige and greater power, though they may not have been as much feared as he.

Now Hitler keeps in the background; Himmler, who in the past has always worked behind the scenes, has been pushed by events to the forefront of the stage. It is significant that a man of this character should have been given virtually unlimited powers in order to keep the necessary grip on the home front. The strain on the German people has not yet become intolerable, but anxious Nazi leaders know that it will become increasingly heavy, and they are preparing accordingly. The Allies watch without illusions, for they know well that there can be no break in Germany until the armed forces of the enemy are defeated.

---

# EVENTS TO FOLLOW QUEBEC CONFERENCE.

(*Wickham Steed*)

The Quebec conference has ended. Events will now speak.

On two sides of the world, converging movements are closing in against Japan and Germany. The main strategic conceptions of both these enemies have been thwarted and transformed from offensive into defensive schemes.

Though the occupation of Kiska in the North Pacific by the United States and Canadian forces, and the successful raids of General MacArthur's aircraft on North Borneo and New Guinea, may appear to be only affairs of out-posts, they constitute in reality a threat to Japan herself, and a challenge to the Japanese positions in all the South-West Pacific.

Instead of using the Aleutians as bases for action against the North American mainland, and the South-West Pacific islands as bases for an invasion of Australia, Japan is compelled to abandon the former and desperately to defend the latter with a diminishing naval strength. Like Germany, Japan planned to wage war far from her homeland. If unlike Germany, Japan has not yet felt the weight of constant Allied air attack upon her cities and arsenals, she knows now by experience in the North and South Pacific that the attack will come and that its weight will be terrific.

## GERMAN STRATEGISTS' CONCERN.

The Russian victory at Kharkov, and her advance towards the Sea of Azov menace the whole German line in Eastern Europe, while Allied operations against Italy, and preparations for new landings at vulnerable points of Hitler's European "fortress" are causing German strategists deep concern. Anxiety also prevails on the home front. Hence the appointment of Himmler to suppress outbreaks of discontent.

Germany's leaders are striving only to prevent or postpone total defeat. So anxious are they to preserve the legend of military invincibility that every reverse is represented to the German people as a triumph. The evacuation of Sicily was called a defensive victory of the first order. The loss of Kharkov is explained as a masterly operation of disengagement executed according to plan.

Even should the Allied air raids break the spirit of German civilians, the General Staff intends by these methods to sustain the pretence that in this war, as in the last, Germany was never defeated in the field, but was stabbed in the back by the civilians at home. On this legend Nazism was built up. The Allies are determined now to shatter it once and for all.

Nor will better success attend another German effort to promote neutral and international sympathy with the inhabitants of German industrial centres devastated by Allied aircraft. Nothing will cure the German nation of its love of war until it has abundantly tasted war inside Germany.

## GERMANS REAPING HARVEST OF DESTRUCTION.

The heavy British air raids on Berlin will be extended to every large centre of war industry and communications, so that the Germans may learn that the bombing of Warsaw, Rotterdam, Belgrade, Coventry and London, in which they gloried two or three years ago, sowed a seed which ripens in the harvest of destruction for the authors of that deliberate "frightfulness". The Allies are resolved to eradicate militarism from the German minds by obliterating every trace of militarism in Germany itself. So, too, it will be in Japan.

This is the meaning of the immense production of aircraft, shipping, guns and weapons of all kinds in Britain, Canada and the United States. Hitler and the German army, like the war lords of Tokyo, appealed to the sword, and by the sword they will perish. German attempts to organise sympathy will be unavailing.

There can be no sympathy for the murderers of millions of Poles, Jews and Russians, and for the butchers of hundreds of thousands in Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Greece, or for the brutal enslavers of more than half of Europe. German soldiers at the front have been active participants in these crimes. The Germans at home have been passive accomplices in them. Sympathy must be reserved for the victims of such methodical wickedness.

The Axis must pay the price of their crimes in Russia. German soldiers are wrecking every town and village as they retreat, and they are driving the inhabitants before them into slavery. From Norway to Greece, they are wreaking vengeance upon the defenceless populations. They continue to earn and will receive stern chastisement, so that the sense of failure in a colossal crime may help them to understand the superior worth of virtue.

It is in this light that the war must be understood. The Italians now begin to perceive whither Fascism has led them. German and Japanese eyes will also be opened to the consequences of pre-meditated iniquity and ruthless aggression. The future freedom of the civilised world is at this price and the price must be paid.

# UNITED NATIONS LIKE PLAYERS IN ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

## PROGRESSIVE SYMPHONY OF WAR.

(*Lieutenant General Sir Douglas Brownrigg*).

The fall of Kharkov is a blow from which the Nazis may never recover.

Earlier in the year, German propaganda admitted, that by the loss of Kharkov the German army had "suffered a defeat unprecedented in our history"; it made much capital out of the success of the counter-stroke which recaptured the city on March 14. What, therefore, can have occurred in the intervening five months to make Kharkov in German eyes "completely useless as a military, industrial or transport centre?"

The chief military importance of Kharkov lies in its communications. He who holds the city and its surroundings has freedom of movement by rail in every direction. It is literally the heart of the Ukraine, because men and munitions flow into it through its venous lines, to be pumped out later along its arterial railways in the form of fighting formations.

Some time must, of course, elapse before the Russians can restore the battered communications which run through Kharkov. Apart from the deliberate destruction done by the Germans before they evacuated the town, the Russians will have to restore the rail tracks to their former gauge; widely sown mine-fields are certain seriously to impede the pursuit. It seems inevitable that the Germans will gain a little breathing space; during which Hitler will have time to ponder on the effect of the probable Russian thrust towards the Sea of Azov. Success in this direction would endanger the whole German position in the Donetz Basin; and the very retention of Crimea would become precarious, joined to the mainland as it is by only one railway.

The thrust in this direction is what the German General Staff must fear most. Rumanian oilfields lie barely 300 miles west of Sevastopol; their refineries have been bombed once already from a range of over 1,000 miles. Bombing from 300 miles would be a great deal more effective.

Members of the United Nations can be likened to players in an orchestral concert. In different phases various instruments take the leading part. But in the background of the symphony one has always been able to distinguish the air power motif without which independent solos would be meaningless. As this vast musical work draws to its conclusion, we shall have all the instruments progressing in harmony in increasing volume towards a climax. There will come a hush which marks the end.

---

# GOEBBELS HAS SLIPPED AT SEA.

(*A. J. McWhinnie.*)

Month by month and year by year, Germany has been placing too much reliance on the careless claims of successes made by the commanders of their U-boats and observers of their aircraft. The large numbers of ships announced by Germany as sunk were, in fact, sailing serenely on unharmed. Every ship unharmed out on the ocean is one more to swell the Allied invasion tonnage. That tonnage, totalling millions of tons, was used

to win North Africa and win Sicily. With millions of tons of new building, the next blows are about to be struck.

## THE SCORES THEY SANK STILL SAIL.

Scores of British cruisers and corvettes, destroyers and freighters, fighting out on the oceans to-day, have been named as casualties by the German radio. Tens of thousands of British seamen have come to regard German sea propaganda as a joke, even though they never make the German mistake of underrating the actual fighting men ranged against them.

There are thousands of people in Germany who cannot forget that even 24 hours before the landings in North Africa, German radio commentators were saying that no invasion anywhere could take place, because too many British ships had been sunk. Even as those broadcasters spoke, British invasion ships were under way. Then to hearten the German people, Goebbels ordered his mouthpiece to emphasise that the iron ring round Europe was invincible. The iron ring was broken open at Sicily. All the time Goebbels was convincing—or trying to convince—the German people that U-boats, though having setbacks, could not fail. They are failing. Every month of failure swells the amount of additional tonnage to be used against the Axis.

## GERMANY'S WEAKENING SHIPPING POSITION.

When Britain was losing too many ships British spokesmen told their people the truth. The sea position was grave. There was need for belt-tightening. When the position improved, and the toll of U-boats started increasing as shipping losses started decreasing, the British people were told of the improvement, but warned to expect set-backs. It would be well even at this late stage for Goebbels to follow the same line in relation to Germany's weakening shipping position. The bombing of Hamburg, Germany's best and biggest port, cannot be concealed from the German people. But even then Berlin did not admit that the bombing of Hamburg had seriously affected the German shipping situation.

I estimate that when the first raid was staged over Hamburg, there was nearly a quarter of a million tons of shipping—active shipping—in the port. To-day Hamburg is denuded of active shipping.

## THE THINGS TO COME.

So far as I can judge, some of the ships which once used Hamburg will be diverted to Emden and Bremen. Others will have use of Lubeck to link up with Norway. The remainder will no doubt go to Rotterdam. And it is well to remember that all those ports have been bombed before, and that they can be bombed again. Meanwhile, the sea and air blockade of all German shipping is closing in. Never in the history of Germany were ships needed more. As it becomes more and more necessary to ship troops to hard-hit battle fronts, so the German shortage of shipping will be more serious. I anticipate greater evidence of attacks on this vital shipping during the next few weeks.

---

# HIMMLER.

*(The Daily Express.)*

News from Germany is grim—for the Germans. Himmler has taken over complete control of their lives by being appointed Minister of the Interior in place of Dr. Frick.

Himmler, Head of the Gestapo, Controller of the Waffen S. S., the most powerful civilian in the Third Reich after Hitler, is thus the dictator on the home front.

It is plain enough why he has been given his new unlimited powers; German leaders are fearful that the home front might crack.

Their propaganda in recent weeks has exhorted civilian men and women not to repeat the collapse of 1918. But appeals to patriotism, they know perfectly well, are not enough. So the Nazis use their favourite weapon—fear and terror. Himmler is the world's greatest exponent of it. Germans may now be assured that, let them utter as much as a murmur against the growing horrors of war, and they will be visited by cruelties of the concentration camp and the torture chamber, with a savagery that history has never previously exceeded.

Himmler is a man who loves cruelty for its own sake, and has as little objection to practising it personally on the German as on the Jew. He has often boasted of the whippings he has himself administered when his Gestapo thugs have appeared to be sparing in their work. He struts around with a whip in his hand. He has by now killed so many people that Robespierre seems a small fry by comparison. Now he is in supreme command inside Germany.

One of his tasks is completely to exterminate the Jews. He has personally organised every pogrom carried out in Germany. It was under his direction that mass executions were enacted in their thousands and tens of thousands in Poland.

Thus he wrote once: "Like a breeder who tries to bring out again the good old strain, we are going over the Germanic race. We shall select and cross the most perfect surviving specimens. For others there is no future".

It was Himmler who stated that German women should not be deterred by the absence of marriage and produce sons for the Fatherland. It was their duty to give life to the "New Order" before they themselves died.

Himmler as a politician must also be considered; for years he carried on a bitter rivalry with Field Marshal Goering. Both men wanted the key position of the Chief of the German Police. They hated each other with the fervent feeling of rival gangsters. But Himmler won. In 1936, he was given the coveted job. Perhaps then to Hitler he seemed a much less dangerous appointment than the fat popular Goering whose excesses pleased the German people. To-day he has in all probability complete power over Hitler himself.

It is, at any rate, true that Hitler rules more or less on his sufferance. The Gestapo is Himmler's instrument, and not Hitler's. When there are any signs of weakening in its ranks in allegiance to him, he conducts a private purge. His highest rewards are reserved for informers within, as it used to be for children who denounced their parents.

And what of Himmler's own future? He is, of course, a pathological case, a moral cretin. But he has salted down more than half a million pounds in South America and Finland. Whatever the state of his mind, there is consciousness in it that one day his power may be broken and that he may have to flee from the scene of his crimes. Himmler stands condemned by a thousand boasted deeds. The only argument he would ever understand is not psychiatrist's treatment. It is the hangman's rope. •

# BLOW TO GERMAN NORDIC RACE THEORY.

## FAILURE OF "NEW ORDER" IN DENMARK.

(*The Times*).

The long continued unrest in Denmark which had for some time been made increasingly manifest by strikes, sabotage and passive resistance has broken out into full insurrection.

The sheer hopelessness, in short view, of this attempt by a small and helpless people to hit back at their powerful oppressors, does but add to the significance of the gallant gesture regarded as a portent of the future.

Before the war, Denmark fully conscious that geography had deprived her of any chance of successful resistance to attack by the overwhelming forces of her sinister neighbour, had been content with the most modest armaments, trusting to the complete inoffensiveness of her foreign policy, pursued by a Government wholly concentrated on enlightened designs of social progress, to guarantee her immunity against attack. The country was consequently over-powered in a night by the treacherous onslaught of April, 1940.

After three years of German occupation the fighting equipment of the Danes cannot be greater than it was then. Yet now, when they, like so many enslaved peoples, have seen in the Allied victories the first rays of the dawn of liberty, they cannot bear to wait passively for their deliverers, but must stand up openly for freedom in the certain knowledge that they will be instantly struck down by impossible odds, yet also in confidence that when the hour of Allied triumph strikes, their voluntary self-sacrifice for the general cause will be remembered.

These events take their place in a series all of which proceed from the same origin—growing realization in Europe that the doom of Nazi Germany is sealed. First of all, Italian disillusion and despair issued in the overthrow of Mussolini. Immediately, all satellite countries betrayed their apprehension by worried efforts of their diplomats to discover some way of escape from the sinking ship. Denmark represents a very different class; this is no satellite of the Axis, but a people whole-heartedly devoted to freedom and the Allied cause, as they showed in the recent general election when local Nazis polled less than two per-cent of votes.

Denmark's defiance had prompt reflections in Sweden. The Swedish reception and active protection of the fugitive Danish warships is strictly within the law of neutrality but it is a gesture of friendship that Sweden could hardly have dared to extend when the German ascendancy in Scandinavia was at its height. The Norwegians, who have never abandoned the fight, will intensify their resistance, while the Finns will be ever more watchful for a chance to disentangle themselves from their disastrous alliance with the enemy.

Throughout the conquered lands the example of Denmark will infuse a fresh spirit into the undaunted men and women who wait their hour, though they must have patience still.

To the Germans, the rebellion of the Danes brings one more proof of the utter failure of the 'New Order'. This is a nation of undisputed 'Nordic' race; its territory had been overrun so suddenly and completely that there was practically no bloodshed and, therefore, the least possible reason for rankling memories. If it was possible for the

Nazis to make their rule tolerable, it should have been here. The revulsion of the Danes after three years of that rule, and in circumstances offering no chance of overthrowing it, is the clearest demonstration that it is inconceivable that free European people can be induced voluntarily to accept permanent domination by this alien system.

# TIDE OF WAR EBBING FOR JAPAN.

## STEADY PROGRESS OF ALLIED FORCES.

*(The Scotsman).*

Steady progress is being made by American forces in the South-West Pacific.

We should not overrate the significance of local successes, but the encouraging factor is that the tide of war is ebbing for Japan. A year and less ago the Japanese were still advancing, and India was threatened and Australia was in imminent danger. The resources of the United Nations seemed all too few and too weak to roll back the force that had swept relentlessly and with great speed over British Malaya, Burma, the Dutch East Indies, the Philippines and Borneo up to the borders of India and down to the gates of Australia. But a seeming miracle has been accomplished and the advances have been stayed.

No one now regards a Japanese invasion of India as likely, or occupation of any part of the Australian continent probable. But we should not delude ourselves with the idea that it is going to be easy to evict the Japanese from the territories which they have seized and which they are busily consolidating. If Japan is given time to develop the resources of the vast areas which she has occupied, she will be practically self-sufficing both for war and for peace. She will have rubber, oil, tin, iron and coal in plenty, and to her own industrial resources must be added the factories and equipment, including shipbuilding and repairing yards, which she has seized in China and the East Indies.

The Japanese have been planning with more than German thoroughness for this war for many years. They knew exactly what they wanted, and owing to the almost complete unpreparedness of their victims they were able to put their plans into operation with astounding rapidity and effect. The work of consolidating these gains in the economic sense is now proceeding vigorously. Japan is a formidable enemy, more formidable to-day because of the resources she has acquired than she was at the outset of the war. But now that men and equipment are pouring into the South-West Pacific from the United States, Japan is being decisively worsted in local encounters at sea, in the air and on land.

In New Guinea, the Solomons and New Georgia, she is being beaten at her own game of jungle fighting, her superiority in which at the outset accounted partly for her sweeping successes. She has been completely outfought in the air and her naval losses have been heavy, but, as already stated, local successes should not be unduly magnified, for though they demonstrate tactical superiority over the enemy, they go but a small way towards final victory.

# NIPPON SEISHIN IS NOT ENOUGH.

(*Far East News Letter.*)

Some months ago the Japanese, frightened by the immense war production of America, began to talk about Japan's superior spiritual strength, declaring this would always prove 'superior to America's mere "material" resources. This line of approach is not so popular nowadays. The Navy spokesman, Captain Kurihara, in a lengthy speech in Tokyo, reported by Domei on August 10th, said the outcome of the "battles for the supply-lines" in the South Pacific would have a grave influence on the foremost lines of combat, and it was vital to secure and maintain these supply-lines. "Mastery of the air must be gained, together with command of the sea." Productive activities on the home front, he said, directly affect the fighting capacity of the armed forces at the front, and "determine their combat value." Accordingly he urged the people to redouble their efforts.

Writing in the *Chuo Koran* (Central Review) for January on the need for increased production, Tadao Tabe said: "Our Psychocrats are very numerous. Since the China Incident, talk about the 'spirit' has increased to such an extent that the need for expanding material production is imperfectly understood. It is only recently that, in connection with certain particularly unpleasant and unhealthy circumstances, the question has forced itself upon us; but I doubt whether even now it is adequately understood. The cry that Britain and America can be destroyed by spiritual strength, and that however much they may be able to increase production, and however superior their weapons, their armies lack the determination to die to a man for their country, and consequently will not put these weopons to good use—the existence of such optimistic views as this is sufficient proof of my contention. Spirit is doubtless of great importance; but if it were as omnipotent as these people suggest, we should never have witnessed what befell us at Nomonhan, at Taierhchuang, or at Guadalcanar. Even in the Russo Japanese War, when weapons had not reached their present developed stage, could we have reduced Port Arther without our 26 C. M. guns?"

Tabe goes on to suggest that if the Premier and his colleagues fail in a specified time, say a year, to increase production, they ought to commit Seppuku just as a defeated General would do.

---

# VULTEE VENGEANCE.

Vultee vengeance dive-bombers, which recently struck at Japanese communications and troop concentrations in Burma, are destined to play a decisive part in future offensives. They are America's answer to the German Stuka dive-bomber, which paved the way for German *panzers* during the terrible days of 1940.

The Vultee Vengeance is a fast, powerful, single-engined plane which is reputed to be the best of its kind in the world. At the moment, details of its performances are secret, but with a 1,600-H.P., Wright double-cyclone air-cooled radial engine, a load capacity of 2,000 lb. and a wide flying radius, it will be able to strike deep into the heart of enemy-occupied territory.

The dive-bomber's fire power lies in high calibre wing-guns and twin mounted guns in the rear cockpit—these are formidable for frontal assault. Heavy armour plating gives plane, pilot and gunner the maximum amount of effective protection. The aircraft also has ingenious dive brakes, hydraulically-controlled, which guarantee complete control of the machine, and allow for accurate bombing.

---

# A HUNGARIAN RHAPSODY.

(*"A Rhapsody is any wild unconnected composition irregular in form"*).

A new Hungarian Ambassador presents his credentials to the President of a South American State.

"What country do you represent?" asked the President.

"The Kingdom of Hungary."

"Oh, so you have a king?"

"No, we are ruled by Admiral Horthy."

"An Admiral? So you have a fleet?"

"No. We have no fleet."

"I see. And is your country neutral?"

"No, Your Excellency. We are at war with Russia."

"I see. Why, may I ask?"

"Because, Your Excellency, we want Transylvania."

"Oh! And Russia has Transylvania?"

"No. Rumania has Transylvania,"

"So! then you are at war with Rumania too?

"No, Your Excellency. Rumania is our ally."

The President picked up the telephone. "Get me the lunatic asylum" he said.

Members of the public are requested to make a free present of any suitable old Tamil books they can spare for the perusal, in their leisure time, of our soldiers outside India.

Books so given will be handed over to the Superintendent of the State Press, who will arrange to despatch them.

# 'V' DIARY, 1944.

(WILL BE READY IN OCTOBER.)

**LINEN Rs. 1-8-0; SHEEPSKIN Rs. 1-12-0; MOROCCO Rs. 2-4-0.**

Postage (extra): for first copy by registered Post ... Re. 0—4—3,
for every additional copy placed in the same packet ... Re. 0—1—0.

*Book your orders early with.—*

THE SECRETARY,
*National War Front Bureau,*
PUDUKKOTTAI. (South India).


## PUDUKKOTTAI STATE NATIONAL WAR FRONT BUREAU

# PROGRAMME.

### LECTURE CLXIII. (*Batch 3*).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 11- 9-43 | Municipal Office | ... 6.00 p.m. |
| 12- 9-43 | Nirpalani | ... 7.00 „ |
| „ | Avur | ... 7.30 „ |
| 13- 9-43 | Karaiyur | ... 7.00 „ |
| „ | Idaiyattur | ... 7.30 „ |
| 14- 9-43 | Vadavalam | ... 7.00 „ |
| „ | Sammattividuthi | ... 7.30 „ |
| 15- 9-43 | C. S. M. High School | ... 10.00 a.m. |
| „ | Rani's High School | ... 10.45 „ |
| 15- 9-43 | College A English | ... 10.45 a.m. |
| „ | College B Tamil | ... 10.45 „ |
| „ | Nartamalai | ... 7.00 p.m. |
| „ | Uppiliakkudi | ... 7.30 „ |
| 16- 9-43 | Andakkulam | ... 7.00 „ |
| „ | Killanur | ... 7.30 „ |
| 17- 9-43 | Kodumbalur | ... 7.00 „ |
| „ | Viralur | ... 7.30 „ |

### LECTURE CLXIV (*Batch 4*).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 18- 9-43 | Municipal Office | ... 6.00 p.m. |
| 19- 9-43 | Alangudi | ... 7.00 „ |
| „ | Rasiamangalam. | 7.30 „ |
| 20- 9-43 | Tirumayyam | ... 7.00 „ |
| „ | Melur | ... 7.30 „ |
| 21- 9-43 | Pallivasal | ... 7.00 „ |
| „ | Pillamangalam. | ... 7.30 „ |
| 22- 9-43 | C. S. M. High School | ... 10.00 a.m. |
| „ | Rani's High School | ... 10.45 „ |
| 22- 9-43 | College A English | ... 11.00 a.m. |
| „ | College B Tamil | ... 11.00 „ |
| „ | Koppanapatti School | .. 7.00 p.m. |
| „ | P. Puduppatti | ... 7.30 „ |
| 23- 9-43 | Vellanur | ... 7.00 „ |
| „ | Sembattur | ... 7.30 „ |
| 24- 9-43 | Puliyur | ... 7.00 „ |
| „ | Kannangudi | ... 7.30 „ |

### RECRUITING—ADVERTISEMENT—4 p. m.

| | |
|---|---|
| 11— 9—43 | Ponnamaravathi. |
| 12— 9—43 | Kodumbalur. |
| 13— 9—43 | Viralimalai. |
| 14— 9—43 | Vadakadu. |
| 15— 9—43 | Kilanilai-Puduppatti. |
| 16— 9—43 | Alangudi. |
| 17— 9—43 | Pudukkottai. |
| 18— 9—43 | Tirumayyam. |
| 19— 9—43 | Marudankoneviduthi. |
| 20— 9—43 | Konnaiyur. |
| 21— 9—43 | Ramachandrapuram. |
| 22— 9—43 | Karambakkudi. |
| 23— 9—43 | Kilanilaikkottai. |
| 24— 9—43 | Pudukkottai. |

Sri Brihadamba State Press, Pudukkottai. 750—12-9-43